

· 综述 ·

短链脂肪酸在炎症性肠病中的作用研究进展^{*}

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[摘要] 肠道微生物群的多样性及衍生代谢物在维持肠道功能稳态和炎症性肠病(IBD)中的作用越来越得到认可。IBD 作为一种免疫介导的疾病,其发病机制复杂,严重影响患者生活质量,已是具有挑战性的健康问题。IBD 的发生、发展伴随着肠道菌群的改变及代谢物的参与。短链脂肪酸(SCFAs)通过抗炎作用及防止过度免疫反应的功能,可进一步延缓 IBD 的临床进展,因此被认为是肠道炎症性疾病中具有潜在治疗性作用的生物活性分子。该文强调了肠道菌群代谢物 SCFAs 在 IBD 发生过程中的关键作用,将来其有望成为早期预防和治疗 IBD 的新工具。

[关键词] 肠道菌群; 短链脂肪酸; 炎症性肠病; 综述

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Study on role of short chain fatty acids in inflammatory bowel disease^{*}

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[Abstract] The diversity of the gut microbiota and the role of derived metabolites in maintaining intestinal functional homeostasis and inflammatory bowel disease are increasingly recognized. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) as an immune-mediated disease has a complex pathogenesis and seriously affects the quality of life, which is a challenging health problem. The occurrence and development of IBD is accompanied by the changes of intestinal flora and the participation of metabolites. Short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) can further delay the clinical progression of IBD through their anti-inflammatory effects and preventing the excessive immune responses, so they are considered as bioactive molecules with potential therapeutic effects in intestinal inflammatory diseases. In this paper, the key role of the gut microflora metabolite SCFAs in the development of IBD is emphasized, which is expected to be a new tool for early prevention and treatment of IBD in the future.

[Key words] Intestinal flora; Short-chain fatty acids; Inflammatory bowel disease; Review

人类肠道微生物区系是一个复杂而处于动态变化的微生物群落,其多样性的动态变化在相关疾病的发生、发展中起着重要作用^[1]。微生物群的改变与多种病理状态有关,如糖尿病、肥胖症、结直肠癌和炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)^[2-3]。IBD 是一组免疫介导的疾病^[4],肠道菌群平衡失调及代谢物的改变在 IBD 发病中起着关键作用^[5]。由于肠道菌群在调节代谢、机体免疫反应及维持肠道屏障等方面的作用,目前也被认为是 IBD 治疗及延缓进展方面

的新方法^[3]。短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)除具有调节机体电解质平衡、刺激胃肠激素分泌、调节肠道动力等功能外,还可以参与宿主免疫反应过程^[6]。近年来,IBD 发病率居高不下且多见于中青年人群,其中年轻患者更容易发展为慢性 IBD,所以进一步明确 IBD 的发病机制,找出早期预防及治疗方法,为未来的精准医疗和个体化治疗提供支持尤为重要。

1 肠道菌群代谢产物——SCFAs

肠道菌群是维持肠道环境稳态的关键因素,同时

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也是调节宿主免疫反应的关键介质^[7]。肠道菌群参与机体能量代谢过程,可进一步产生多种具有生物活性的菌群代谢产物,而这些代谢产物可结合机体免疫系统中相应的靶受体、激活信号反应并调节具有局部和全身效应的多种代谢途径^[8]。各种生活方式和环境因素,以及食用低纤维、高脂肪和高碳水化合物的饮食模式,都与肠道菌群动态平衡失调有关^[9]。SCFAs作为肠道菌群和宿主之间的重要分子信号^[10],由肠道细菌发酵未消化的膳食纤维而产生,除了参与机体能量代谢外,还具有调节宿主细胞代谢及免疫的潜力,因此在肠道健康中的重要作用越来越受到关注^[11]。SCFAs是肠道中最丰富的菌群代谢物,具有1~6个碳原子的脂肪族尾部的羧酸,包括甲、乙、丙、丁、戊和己酸,其中乙、丙酸和丁酸最丰富^[11]。SCFAs可通过被动扩散、SMCT1/SLC5A8和MCT1/SLC16a1载体介导转运、G蛋白偶联细胞表面受体(G-protein-coupled cell surface receptors, GPR)激活等多种途径进入细胞并发挥作用^[12-13]。

不同的SCFAs在机体中合成途径和分布不同,同时对肠道健康也有不同的影响^[14-15]。乙酸作为肠道中最丰富的SCFAs,不仅影响病原体毒力,还可影响入侵能力,通过蛋白酶参与细菌生理和代谢过程。乙酸可通过刺激GPR43来调节肠道炎症状态,有助于维持肠道上皮屏障功能^[16]。LUKASOVA等^[17]在小鼠模型中发现,如果小鼠体内GPR43缺陷,那么在结肠炎、关节炎和哮喘等炎症性模型结局中,炎性反应无法得到改善;相反,有GPR43的小鼠中炎性反应可明显改善,进一步证明乙酸作为GPR43激活的关键因素,在炎性反应改善中必不可少。此外,乙酸还通过抑制促炎介质的表达来减少NF-κB活化,如脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)诱导的肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α),从而发挥抗炎作用^[18]。丙酸是一种由厌氧菌发酵产生的SCFAs,对肠道致病菌的生长具有抑制作用^[19],同时可改善葡萄糖耐量和胰岛素敏感性及增加高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL);丙酸参加肠道内糖代谢过程,可通过糖异生转化为葡萄糖,从而改善能量稳态^[20]。此外,丙酸可以减少肝脏胆固醇的合成并改善脂肪代谢。丙酸具有保护人体肠道避免病原体入侵的作用,从而发挥抗炎特性^[15]。但是也有研究发现,丙酸可刺激黏附和生物膜的形成,从而引发细菌毒性,同时诱导炎性反应,防止黏附和侵袭的增加,所以丙酸调节细菌毒性的机制很复杂,除了细菌代谢生理过程外,还涉及蛋白酶修饰等多种途径^[21-22],因此二者间的相互作用及机制待进一步研究并阐明。丁酸作为结肠细胞的能量来源,通过免疫调节、肠道发育、

细胞分化、基因表达等多种途径调节肠道功能^[23]。丁酸可在体外和体内诱导调节性T细胞(regulatory T-cells, Treg)分化,控制T辅助(T-helper, Th)细胞并促进肠上皮屏障完整性,从而限制肠道内微生物的暴露,进一步防止异常炎性反应的发生^[14]。另外,丁酸不仅能防止LPS/TNF-α诱导的肠屏障损伤,从而发挥抗炎作用,还能修复炎症引起的屏障通透性破坏^[19,24]。缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia inducible factor, HIF)对T细胞、树突状细胞和上皮细胞具有抗炎作用,而丁酸对HIF的稳定能力具有调节作用,可缓解结肠炎^[19]。丁酸还可导致白细胞介素-10的表达增加和白细胞介素-6的产生减少,从而导致Treg细胞发育增加,同时抑制促炎Th17细胞的扩增^[14]。丁酸可以通过激活GPR43、增加抗菌肽的表达,提高肠道抗细菌能力^[25]。丁酸可抑制Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptors, TLR4)的表达,并且在IBD患者中,丁酸还能抑制TLR2介导的炎症因子释放^[19,24],故丁酸作为非常重要的SCFAs,在IBD中的作用极为重要。

由此可知,SCFAs可以调节免疫细胞的功能,改变其基因表达、分化、趋化等,通过多种途径在维持肠道屏障、防止肠道免疫炎症进展等方面发挥重要作用。但是不同的SCFAs在肠道屏障、免疫和菌群中的作用是个复杂的过程,具体机制需进一步深入研究。

2 IBD

IBD是一种免疫介导的特发性疾病,分为2种表型,即克罗恩病(Crohn's disease, CD)和溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)^[4]。目前IBD的发病机制仍不明确,现有的相关研究证据支持,IBD是由于免疫系统的先天和后天缺陷、微生物失调、遗传易感性和一些环境因素等相互作用引起免疫介导的疾病^[26-28]。因该疾病的病因尚不清楚,对其预防、治疗、防止并发症等多方面带来重大挑战。现有的众多研究表明,肠道菌群失调在IBD的发病机制中发挥巨大作用,菌群失调导致肠道环境处于持续的炎症刺激及异常免疫反应状态,损害肠道的正常生理功能^[29]。肠道屏障作为肠道微生物和机体免疫系统之间重要防御界面,可引起疾病触发因素的病原体及环境因素的暴露部位,其破坏是多种临床疾病发生的基础,也是疾病临床进展过程中的共同病理生理过程^[30]。

在IBD发病及发展轨迹中贯穿着遗传易感基因调控、上皮屏障功能、黏膜防御、免疫调节、免疫细胞的功能改变、适应性免疫和与细胞相关的代谢途径等多种机制的相互作用^[31]。

IBD作为遗传易感个体因暴露环境风险导致肠道免疫失调引起的疾病,受多因素的影响^[28]。全基因组

关联研究 (genome-wide association studies, GWAS)、下一代基因测序中检测出约有 200 多个不重叠的 IBD 相关遗传风险位点, 其中大约 30 多个遗传位点在 CD 和 UC 之间均可见^[32]。循环 T 细胞或特定 T 细胞亚群细胞发育及水平的改变与 IBD 发病机制有关, 例如 Th17 细胞或 Treg 细胞分化所需的多个基因在 IBD 的发病中也起作用^[33-35]。正常状态下, 肠道组织中的转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor beta, TGF- β) 通过促进幼稚固有层 CD4 $^{+}$ T 细胞中的 Treg 细胞分化来维持体内平衡^[36], 而在 IBD 等炎症状态下, TGF- β 主要与其他细胞因子、微生物代谢物等结合, 而 TGF- β 与 Treg 细胞之间的作用受干扰, 这过程促进 Th17 细胞分化^[37]。因此考虑, 肠道系统可能通过 TGF- β 与 Th17 和 Treg 细胞之间的作用来进一步执行 T 细胞相关促炎和抗炎程序, 而这一系列程序的执行主要取决于肠道内细胞因子和微生物衍生代谢物的作用^[37]。SCFAs 作为调节代谢紊乱和免疫的关键因素, 通过 GPR 途径、抑制 HDAC、调节不同细胞因子来影响肠黏膜免疫^[38]。由此, 在 IBD 的临床轨迹中, SCFAs 和免疫反应之间相互发挥了重要作用^[5]。

3 SCFAs 在 IBD 中的作用

众所周知, 肠道菌群的生态平衡和衍生代谢物的水平对于控制肠道炎症方面至关重要^[39]。在肠道稳定的维持、肠道炎症的控制过程中, SCFAs 与宿主肠道免疫反应之间的相互作用十分关键^[38]。肠道菌群失调导致肠道屏障功能受损, 而 SCFAs 可保护肠道免受炎症、维持肠道屏障完整性、促进上皮细胞吸收营养, 并防止有害物质和感染因子进入, 可延缓 IBD 的加重^[40]。SCFAs 可重塑肠道生态, 诱导免疫调节和抗生素活性, 并在肠道炎症过程中介导炎症信号级联反应^[41]。SCFAs 在炎症过程中通过 GPR 和 TLR 等相关受体及细胞因子之间的作用在启动免疫反应和免疫调节机制方面发挥核心作用^[41-42]。GPR 途径是 SCFAs 相关多个信号途径中的主要途径之一, 其主要受体有 GPR41、GPR43 和 GPR109^[13]。GPR 以影响白细胞活化、肠道屏障完整性、微生物防御和炎性细胞因子的产生作为病理生理机制, 这些都与 IBD 相关^[43]。肠道菌群失调会影响 TLR 表达并导致 Th17/Treg 细胞失衡, 这与黏膜微生物群的功能和组成变化相关^[44]。TLR 是 IBD 发生中的核心参与者, 包括 TLR1、TLR2、TLR4、TLR6 等, 其中 TLR1 和 TLR6 是 IBD 发病机制中先天免疫功能障碍的重要参与者, 被认为是治疗 IBD 的有效靶点^[45]。因此, TLR 和肠道微生物群相关的 SCFAs 作为启动宿主代谢和免疫过程的桥梁^[46]。SCFAs 可以通过抑制 TLRs 的过度信号来抑制肠道炎症, 摄入膳食纤维会

增加肠道中 SCFAs 的水平, 并有效降低 TLR 介导的炎症程度^[47]。此外, SCFAs 通过其相关的促炎/抗炎细胞因子调节 GPR/TLR 介导的 NF- κ B/MAPK/PPAR 级联反应, 从而调节宿主的多种免疫反应^[48]。同时, SCFAs 作为 HDAC 抑制剂, 可影响 HDAC 活性并稳定 HIF, 从而直接或间接调节免疫发挥其介导作用, 这对维持免疫稳态至关重要^[48]。

因此, 肠道屏障在维持肠道稳定、防止肠道炎症进展方面发挥着关键作用, 而 SCFAs 可以调节肠道化学屏障、物理屏障、免疫屏障等, 对肠道健康至关重要^[49]。SCFAs 对抗炎细胞因子和促炎细胞因子进行调控进而发挥全局抗炎作用^[24]。这些研究证据进一步强调了 SCFAs 参与的代谢过程和介导的信号级联及相关细胞因子之间的相互作用, 在免疫调节和肠道炎症反应改善中发挥的潜在作用。

4 展望

SCFAs 对免疫反应的启动、免疫调节、免疫细胞功能及在促炎/抗炎一系列过程中具有深远影响, 以评估人体生理学和病理学中的代谢机制^[43,50]。随着对肠道菌群失调在肠道炎症发生、发展之间相互作用的不断深入研究, SCFAs 在 IBD 发病、进展和治疗方面的关键作用也逐渐得到认可。因此, 逆转生态失调并减少炎症发病机制, 在很大程度上依赖于 SCFAs^[11]。目前, 肠道疾病的防治仍具有一定的挑战, 而且肠道炎症与 SCFAs 之间的关系错综复杂, 二者间的密切机制仍需要深入研究, 在后续研究中可通过进一步完善 SCFAs 与 IBD 之间的关系, 为 IBD 的早期干预、早期诊断和治疗方面提供新的手段。

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